

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The office action of June 15, 2005 has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested.

The specification is amended to update reference information to related matters. Claims 1, 8, 16, and 22 are amended. Claims 26-27 are withdrawn. No new matter is added.

Restriction

Applicants confirm election of the claims of Group I (claims 1-25) for examination.

Double Patenting

Applicant hereby files a Terminal Disclaimer herewith. The rejection should therefore be withdrawn.

Rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 3-5, 6, 8, 10, and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Stephens (U.S. Patent No. 5,734,254). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 as amended recites, among other things, a memory for storing identification data corresponding to at least one power adapter, the identification data being received from a remote computer through a network and a transmission element providing inductive energy to the power adapter based on the identification data. Claim 8 as amended recites, among other things, a coil configured for receiving inductive energy based on identification data transmitted from a remote computer through a network, the identification data corresponding to the apparatus.

Stephens fails to teach or suggest identification data being received from a remote computer through a network, identification data corresponding to at least one power adapter, or providing inductive energy to the power adapter based on the identification data. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of*

California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Because Stephens fails to teach each and every element as set forth in the claim, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 3-5 and 7 depend from claim 1 and claims 10 and 11 depend from claim 8. Therefore, claims 3-6, 7, 10, and 11 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above for claim 1 or claim 8.

In addition, claim 7 recites a plurality of transmission elements responsive to a power adapter, the transmission elements being coupled to the processor unit and providing inductive energy to a power adapter. Stephens fails to teach or suggest a plurality of transmission elements coupled to the processor unit and providing inductive energy to a power adapter. Rather, Stephens merely discloses a single secondary transformer winding 32 (Col. 3, lines 34-35 and FIG. 1). The Office Action asserts that Stephens discloses elements 24, 32, and 38 as a plurality of transmission elements (see Office Action, page 6). However, element 24 of Stephens is an IR port (col. 3, line 67) and element 38 is disclosed as a device that indicates "that a battery pack is positioned for charging." See col. 3, lines 50-53. Thus, neither element 24 nor element 38 is a transmission element coupled to the processor unit and providing inductive energy to a power adapter. Therefore, the rejection of claim 7 should be withdrawn.

Claims 16, 17, 19, 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Garcia (U.S. Patent No. 5,963,012). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 16 and 22 recite, among other features, receiving a polling message from a source based on identification data corresponding to the power adapter transmitted from a remote computer to the source through a network and receiving inductive power from the source based on the identification data.

Garcia fails to teach or suggest identification data corresponding to the power adapter and transmitted from a remote computer to the source through a network. Garcia also fails to teach or suggest receiving inductive power from the source based on the identification data.

Also, claims 16 and 22 recite, among other features, a polling message. The Office Action cites Garcia at col. 2, lines 47-59 as providing a polling message, however, Garcia merely discloses a sensor reading battery cell parameters and transferring the battery parameter

information to an external source. There is no teaching or suggestion of a polling message. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 17 and 19 depend from claim 16 and claim 23 depends from claim 22 and are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above for claim 16 and/or claim 22.

Rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 2, 6, 9, 13, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stephens in view of Stobbe (U.S. pat No. 6,275,143). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 2 and 6 depend from claim 1. Claims 9, 13, and 15 depend from claim 8. As set forth above, Stephens fails to teach or suggest claim 1 or claim 8 as amended. Stobbe fails to make up for the deficits of Stephens. Neither Stephens nor Stobbe, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests identification data being received from a remote computer through a network, identification data corresponding to at least one power adapter, or providing inductive energy to the power adapter based on the identification data.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim features must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). Because the combination of Stephens and Stobbe fails to teach or suggest all claim features, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 12 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stephens in view of Garcia. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 12 depends from claim 8. As set forth above Stephens fails to teach or suggest claim 8 as amended. Garcia fails to make up for the deficits of Stephens. Neither Stephens nor Garcia, either alone or in combination teaches or suggests identification data being received from a remote computer through a network, identification data corresponding to at least one power adapter, or providing inductive energy to the power adapter based on the identification data. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stephens in view of Higuchi (U.S. Pat. No. 6,163,132). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14 depends from claim 8. As set forth above Stephens fails to teach or suggest claim 8 as amended. Higuchi fails to make up for the deficits of Stephens. Neither Stephens nor Higuchi, either alone or in combination teaches or suggests identification data being received from a remote computer through a network, identification data corresponding to at least one power adapter, or providing inductive energy to the power adapter based on the identification data. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 18, 24, and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garcia in view of Stobbe. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 18 depends from claim 16. Claims 24 and 25 depend from 22. As set forth above Garcia fails to teach or suggest claim 16 or claim 22. Stobbe fails to make up for the deficits of Garcia. Neither Garcia nor Stobbe, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests identification data corresponding to the power adapter transmitted from a remote computer to the source through a network or receiving inductive power from the source based on the identification data. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garcia in view of Parks. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 19 depends from claim 16. As set forth above Garcia fails to teach or suggest claim 16. Parks fails to make up for the deficits of Garcia. Neither Garcia nor Parks, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests identification data corresponding to the power adapter transmitted from a remote computer to the source through a network or receiving inductive power from the source based on the identification data. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 20 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garcia in view of Higuchi (U.S. Pat. No. 6,163,132). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 20 and 21 depend from claim 16. As set forth above Garcia fails to teach or suggest claim 16. Higuchi fails to make up for the deficits of Garcia. Neither Garcia nor Higuchi, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests identification data corresponding to the power adapter transmitted from a remote computer to the source through a network or receiving

Appln. No.: 10/733,850
Amendment dated September 15, 2005
Reply to Office Action of June 15, 2005

inductive power from the source based on the identification data. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

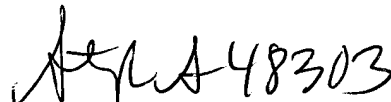
If any fees are required or if an overpayment is made, the Commissioner is authorized to debit or credit our Deposit Account No. 19-0733, accordingly.

All rejections having been addressed, applicant respectfully submits that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicits prompt notification of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.

Dated: September 15, 2005

By: 
FOF Darrell G. Mottley
Registration No. 42,912

1001 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-4597
Tel: (202) 824-3000
Fax: (202) 824-3001